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ROYAL BOROUGH OF NEW WINDSOR



ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1959



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ROYAL BOROUGH OF NEW WINDSOR



To The Mayor Aldermen and Councillors
of the Royal Borough of New Windsor.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As in last year's report most of the contents will be statistical. Recent legislation in relation to Mental Health will come into force in 1960, and plans to alter the county services accordingly are being made. Some time will have to elapse, however, before any opinion can be given on the changed circumstances.

Cancer and Radioactivity are still to the fore for consideration as our knowledge of them increases, and it is important that as many as possible should be familiar with the latter in relationship to Civil Defence and atomic warfare.

Infectious Disease considered in relation to Poliomyelitis is now most hopeful and one ventures more hope as a result of the immunising vaccine used over the past few years. Infection from dysentery still occurs, though seldom it seems as a direct result of food contamination. The prevention of food poisoning still requires the closest vigilance in shops and catering establishments. Proper care of food before sale is the responsibility of the shop managers on behalf of their particular firms and they should see that all staff under their supervision are familiar with the various precautions to be taken and in particular to the time between manufacture and sale of certain commodities.

Many members will no doubt have had reason to consider the problem of fumes from petrol engines in one particular area, but I would again draw attention to the urgent need for action against noxious fumes from diesel oil, which causes a widespread nuisance and is detrimental to health.

Noise too, as a hazard to health, is being more fully appreciated but it is not a problem which can be dealt with on a local basis.

As in the past my tribute goes out to my staff and particularly to the response on several occasions when so much had to be done at short notice and to work done outside office hours without further remuneration.

Thanks goes also to my fellow officers for help and advice, and not the least goes appreciation to the members of the Council for their tolerance and understanding of my views and also to useful suggestions given to me from time to time.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

S. J. McCLATCHEY,

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman Councillor H. H. BASFORD
 Vice-Chairman Councillor F. C. BOWYER
 The Mayor Alderman J. PROCTER

Members

Cllr. J. GOULDING	Cllr. R. J. PINER
Cllr. Miss G. F. HANBURY WILLIAMS	Cllr. E. P. C. SMITH
Cllr. W. H. HIBBERT	Cllr. L. A. STAY
Cllr. Mrs. C. F. MANDOW	Cllr. C. G. STOVEILL

WINDSOR AREA SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE
BERKSHIRE COUNTY HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman Dr. K. WALTER
 Vice-Chairman Councillor H. H. BASFORD

County Council Representatives

Cty. Cllr. Mrs. R. M. CARR
 Cty. Cllr. Dr. G. A. MANDOW

Windsor Borough Council Members

All Members of the Public Health Committee

Co-opted Members

Dr. J. CLAYTON Dr. K. WALTER

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

S. J. McCLATCHEY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Public Analyst (part time)

THOMAS McLACHLAN, A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.

Chief Public Health Inspector

F. BARKER, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector

Additional Public Health Inspectors

J. W. PARTON, C.S.I.

B. P. DENYER, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector

Senior Health Visitor

Miss A. I. McALLISTER, S.C.M., Cert. San. Insp., H.V. Cert.

Health Visitors

Miss C. R. BISHOP, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss A. MELLUISH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. J. M. M. KEEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Chief Clerk : Miss D. E. ROGERS

Clerical Staff

Miss R. C. HUNT

Mrs. B. HALEY

Miss S. TYLER

General Assistant : Mr. S. HOWARD

LIST OF CLINICS IN WINDSOR

under the control of the
WINDSOR AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Clinic	Windsor	Clewer
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	Fortnightly - Monday afternoon	-
Mr. Finlaison's Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	Third Tuesday morning in the month	-
Immunisation & Vaccination	Once every four weeks (Wednesday morning)	Once every four weeks (Wednesday morning)
Child Welfare	Wednesday) 2-4.30 Friday) p.m.	Tuesday) 2-4.30 Thursday) p.m.
Toddlers only	First Wednesday in the month, 2-4.30 p.m.	First Thursday in the month, 2-4.30 p.m.

VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	4,616
Home Population (Registrar-General's Estimate mid-year 1959)	26,690
Number of Inhabited Houses 1959 (estimated)	7,077
Rateable value at 1st April, 1959	£375,106
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,510

Causes of Death in the Borough during 1959

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	2
Tuberculosis, other	-	-
Syphilitic Disease.	-	-
Diphtheria... ..	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Meningococcal Infections.	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases.	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	6	2
" " Lung, Bronchus... ..	9	2
" " Breast	-	5
" " Uterus	-	1
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	9	15
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1
Diabetes	-	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System... ..	10	34
Coronary Disease, Angina.	26	17
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	2
Other Heart Disease	6	17
Other Circulatory Disease	6	9
Influenza	4	3
Pneumonia	8	9
Bronchitis... ..	10	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	4	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum..	3	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea... ..	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis..	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate..	1	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
Congenital Malformations.	2	2
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	11	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents..	-	3
All Other Accidents	2	5
Suicide	-	4
Homicide and Operations of War.	-	-
	<hr/> 121	<hr/> 150

Infant Deaths

						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Deaths of Infants under 1 year..	...	...				4	2
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Illegitimate..	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Total Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks.	...	...				2	1
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Illegitimate..	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
						<u>Windsor</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Death Rate per 1,000 population.	...	...	...			10.2	11.6
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	...	12.8	22.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths of Infants under 1 week of age).	...	...				21.4	
Maternal Mortality Rate...	...	...	...	...	...	-

Births

						<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Stillbirths</u>
						<u>Male</u> <u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u> <u>Female</u>
Total...	...	...	...	244	223	5	3
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	226	212	5	3
Illegitimate..	...	...	...	18	11	-	-
						<u>Windsor</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Birth Rate per 1,000 population						17.5	16.5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:THEIR PREVALENCE AND CONTROLNotifications

	Under 1 yr	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	Total noti- fied	Sent to hosp- ital
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Sonne Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Whooping Cough	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Measles	6	63	96	193	7	-	1	1	-	-	367	-

TuberculosisNew Cases and Mortality during 1959

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 years	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 years	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 years	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 years	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
65 years and upwards	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Totals	11	6	-	1	2	1	-	-

During the year there were 24 inward transfers, 10 outward transfer and 8 recoveries reported, giving a total of 248 cases on the register at the end of 1959.

Food Poisoning

An outbreak of Food Poisoning occurring in London touched on Windsor in that two of the cases involved, who had attended the dinner in question in London, lived and worked in Windsor. Prompt notification occurred and, being the staff dinner of a large firm with multiple shops, all the names of those attending were known. Contacts as well as infected cases were followed up and there was no further spread of infection. This was of particular importance as the firm involved was one retailing food.

INFLUENZA

It is time the diagnosis of "Influenza" be no longer given to a very wide variety of conditions including fever, sore throat and nasal catarrh, and the recent work by Tweedy and his colleagues in Newcastle is to be commended. In this study, laboratory tests were carried out to establish if in fact a group of symptoms could be given the definite diagnosis of influenza.

No longer should we give the diagnosis of influenza to the following symptoms -

1. Illness in the absence of malaise or fever.
2. Coryza (acute nasal catarrh) as a presenting and major symptom even if accompanied by some cough and fever up to 100°F.
3. Sore throat lasting more than 48 hours as a sole respiratory symptom, especially if associated with marked physical signs of pharyngitis or tonsillitis.
4. Symptoms of some other definite clinical entity.

In true influenza it seems that the symptoms include -

1. Sudden onset with marked constitutional disturbance as shown by fever over 100°F. with prostration, chilling, malaise, myalgia (aching muscles), and relatively mild respiratory symptoms.
2. Cough with or without retrosternal soreness (pain under the breast bone) as a prominent respiratory symptom and without sputum or coryza.
3. Initial nausea or vomiting.
4. Severe prolonged myalgia occurring with cough or sore throat.

There is no suggestion that doctors are generally unaware of these distinctions and indeed those in general practice have much more practical experience than those in hospital, but perhaps they could co-operate in educating the public who tend only too easily to call any moderately severe upper respiratory infection "flu." The term "gastric flu" is also a very loose diagnosis. It is appreciated that many of our day-to-day infections cannot be accurately diagnosed, nor indeed with some of them would the time and effort involved be worthwhile. However, a more general term such as simply "Gastritis" might be more satisfactory if the type of gastritis cannot be accurately stated.

It is of course always possible that a clinical case of influenza will not reveal the virus in the laboratory but these will probably be few. The main plea is that a fairly definite clinical syndrome should be reserved for the diagnosis of influenza and the loose use of the word for other vague upper respiratory conditions should be discouraged among patients.

Anti-influenza vaccine is now available, which seems to have some effectiveness, and may certainly be worthwhile using for large industrial concerns who wish to avoid serious sickness rate among their staff should an influenza epidemic occur. For the general public however, and bearing in mind the comments above, one should realise that it is quite infrequently that one develops a genuine attack of influenza and it is most certainly unlikely to occur every year. This, weighed against the cost of about 10/- for one injection which in itself although of some effectiveness is no guaranteed protection, makes the use of the vaccine uneconomical both in time and money except in certain selected groups of people.

CANCER

The position of Cancer of the Lung and its possible association with smoking has reached something of a stalemate at present.

Small efforts have been made to disseminate some information among older school children but the reception by head teachers has, to say the least, not been enthusiastic. Surely a point should be made here that even if head teachers are not themselves convinced of the association between cancer and smoking, at least economically it is worthy of discouraging the commencement of the smoking habit. This raises a major obstacle to any anti-smoking campaign. Apart altogether from the tobacco manufacturers themselves, the cessation of advertising would be a major economic blow to the advertising world and secondly it is unlikely that any government would lightly consider support to such a campaign in view of the loss of tax revenue which would be involved.

With regard to other forms of cancer, where the accent is on early treatment rather than prevention, the outlook is better. While prevention is preferable, our knowledge is as yet insufficient for this in many forms of cancer but it is clear that early diagnosis and treatment gives excellent chance of cure.

It is hoped that in 1960 some money can be made available to commence in a small way the task of putting the facts before the public with a view to, in certain types of cancer, encouraging people to seek early opinion from their medical advisors.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal & Post-Natal Care

Number of expectant mothers who attended Local Health Authority's ante-natal clinic	...	...	56
Of these, unmarried mothers totalled.	...	...	19
Number of Windsor home confinements attending ante-natal clinic.	...	...	23
Total number of home confinements	...	...	164

Number of mothers who attended Local Health Authority's post-natal clinic.	12
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	<u>No. of Windsor cases confined</u>		
Princess Christian Maternity Home	73
Old Windsor Hospital	217
Princess Christian Nursing Home	9
Other Registered Maternity Homes and Hospitals...			38

Child Health Centres

Number of Births...	...	...	467
Number of new attenders under 1 year of age	...	...	509
Number of new attenders between 1 - 5 years	...	...	109
Total number of attendances - Windsor	4349		
	Clewer	<u>4315</u>	... 8664

Health Visiting

In the past year it has become more obvious that further help is needed for the health visiting staff who, as mentioned last year, are giving rather more time than is desirable to fixed clinic sessions at the expense of visiting on the district. A survey throughout the county has shown this to be true, bearing in mind the generally accepted case load recommended for Health Visitors throughout the country.

It is hoped that approval for additional staff will be obtained in the near future. While another full-time Health Visitor is desirable, there is a place for a part-time clinic nurse who can relieve Health Visitors of some of their clinic sessions especially those involving such work as immunisation.

	<u>Immunisation</u>		
	<u>Primary</u>		<u>Booster</u>
	<u>Whooping Cough</u>	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Diphtheria</u>
Total number immunised	498	542	618
Number aged 0-4 years (incl.)	413	381	-
Number aged 5-10 years (incl.)	1	10	321
Number aged 11-15 years (incl.)	-	13	239
Immunised by family doctors	84	138	58

Whooping Cough and Diphtheria immunisation given as a combined antigen, preferably commenced in the first 3 months of life, is now the accepted routine by most parents for their children. The number immunised has again increased over past years and rather more than would be expected from the increase in population.

From health visiting records an approximate estimate of children immunised between 1 - 5 years is 92%, which is highly satisfactory.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During 1959 vaccination of children

under 1 year totalled	...	...	...	401
1 - 5 years	...	...	...	15
5 - 15 years	...	...	...	2
Adults	...	...	...	7
Vaccinated by family doctors	...	...	...	108

A marked increase is shown here and during the year 401 children under 1 year of age were vaccinated as against 230 in the previous year. 108 were vaccinated by family doctors but this figure cannot be split into age groups. With a birth figure of 467 and allowing for inward transfers who although not born in the town have been vaccinated here, this shows that a very high proportion of the children in the town have been protected against smallpox.

The marked increase over previous years, the figures for which never reached 300, is difficult to explain as it is out of proportion to the rise in the other immunising procedures.

Much of the all round increase in immunising procedures is due to the quite rapid increase in population in the north-west area of the town. The majority of the new residents are young married couples many of them with small children. It is, however, gratifying and it seems that parents are now automatically accepting all forms of protective vaccine which are offered and no small part of this attitude is the result of the Health Visitors' steady work.

Poliomyelitis

Just over 7,000 persons in Windsor were immunised against Poliomyelitis up to the end of 1959. Only a few of these in certain priority groups were over 25 years of age. In addition an unknown number of Windsor residents working in large establishments outside the town were also immunised under special arrangements made by certain firms for their employees.

It has not been possible yet to arrange the numbers into age groups but it is estimated that over 80% of the school children have been immunised.

As 7,000 represents about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the town's population and as over 80% of school children have been immunised, it will be appreciated that the percentage of young adults protected is not nearly high enough.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Number of part-time Domestic Helps employed	
at the 31st December, 1959.	59
Number of cases served during the year..	202
Number of hours worked	32,656

The hours worked and the cases served show a slight increase on last year. The service is working to full capacity and on occasions it has not been possible to provide all the help which is felt to be necessary. When an urgent demand arises it is sometimes necessary to transfer the help from a less urgent case and to this extent the service is inadequate. The alternative, if this was possible, would be to have a number of home helps on a waiting list for employment but this of course is not practicable. No serious hardship exists through lack of help and it is felt that the service is functioning well.

CHILD GUIDANCE

Very few cases were referred to the Child Guidance Clinic during the year. Two, both girls in their early teens, were early psychopaths probably made up of considerable hereditary element.

In view of the relatively small numbers dealt with it is impossible to say if, after the end of the third year in action, the Psychiatric Discussion Group has reduced the number of management difficulties in children. In this discussion group Health Visitors bring their early child management and behaviour difficulties before the Child Psychiatrist and the Psychiatric Social Worker. Sometimes the P.S.W. may make a home visit and in rare cases the child and parents are seen by the Child Psychiatrist. The majority of cases are however dealt with by remote control through the Health Visitor following up on advice given to her at the group discussions.

The general impression is that few cases of established maladjustment are occurring, more are being discovered in the early stages, and certainly during the past 3 years the Health Visitors have gained greatly in experience in such problems and to such an extent that they can adequately advise without preliminary discussion on problems which 3 or 4 years ago would have been destined for the Child Guidance Clinic. It also seems that in the discussions a shift has occurred towards the older school children and problems of early adolescence.

It is however impossible to give more than general impressions at this stage.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

New legislation will be effective in 1960 but there is need for more than new legislation. Although dealing with cases of mental disorder requires some special experience, there has in the past been a tendency to hand over to the appropriate officer - usually the Duly Authorised Officer - any such problem and leave the rest to him. Those who have tried to take a closer interest have often been discouraged by the lack of co-operation by staff in mental hospitals who seem reticent to give information to those of their colleagues who will have to be responsible for the after care of the patient when discharged home. Perhaps the greatest difficulty is the fact that any one mental hospital draws patients from a comparatively wide area involving many local authorities, and personal contact between staff is more difficult.

The Duly Authorised Officer as a member of the county staff finds himself in rather a remote position. He may cover the area of several county districts and being directed from county headquarters may have only spasmodic contact with other health workers in the area.

Where there is an office and staff of the county council functioning in a county district a closer liaison is possible. For some years until his resignation the Duly Authorised Officer had an office in the Health Department at Kipling Building. Such officers are usually away from the office more often than not and a member of the health department staff was responsible for taking messages during his absence and of giving advice as to when he would be available. The Duly Authorised Officer also contacted the office at regular intervals during the day so that no urgent matters had to be left unreasonably long before his advice or action was obtained. As time went on the staff became more familiar with his work and so a maximum amount of detail could usually be obtained from any enquiry during his absence, which greatly facilitated judging the urgency of any particular case.

In certain instances one still has to depend on a Duly Authorised Officer working from his own home and one cannot expect his wife in such cases to undertake the work which could be carried out for him by a member of the health department staff. It is important that in any new appointment there should be a close link with one of the boroughs so that he does not return to the position of the elusive Will o' the Wisp who can never be found when urgently needed.

The Health Visitor can also play a much greater part in the Mental Health Service and from her unique position with an entree into almost all the houses in her area, she can carry out useful follow-up of patients discharged from hospital. She can call in more specialised help should the case appear to warrant it but again one returns to the lack of liaison with mental hospitals. A Health Visitor may see one of her mothers admitted to hospital with puerperal mania but she will have no notice of her expected return home. This is only an example directly affecting the Health Visitor but as health adviser to all age groups it is time she was given more information about those in her area suffering from mental disorder.

HOUSING

					Houses erected by -	
					<u>Local Authority</u>	<u>Private Enterprise</u>
1959	...	...	...	...	78	202
1958	...	...	...	...	99	196
1957	...	...	...	...	6	128
1956	...	...	...	...	52	78
1955	...	...	...	...	100	127
1954	...	...	...	...	100	53
1953	...	...	...	...	100	35

Over the past seven years the proportion of local authority built houses to those built by private enterprise has become reversed in that practically two-thirds of all the houses built in 1959 were by private enterprise. One cannot accurately deduce very much from such figures except it appears to be reasonable that after many years of restriction more scope is now being given to private enterprise building.

It would not be quite true to say however that building by private enterprise caters entirely for a different group in the community, for many of the houses so built are quite small and are bought by a number who were or would have wished to be on the Council's housing list. Indeed house purchase is now a possibility to a very wide section of the community. This is not intended to side with the view that house ownership is to be encouraged over renting a house, but simply to state that it is now a more feasible proposition to a larger section of the community than ever before.

Although private enterprise building has helped to solve the housing problem of many Windsor residents it has attracted into the town quite a number of young people in the skilled, administrative and professional classes, many of whom are employed at a considerable distance.

During the Victorian era Windsor became a desirable residential area and many of the fine old terraces remain as a rather pathetic reminder. A few of these houses are underoccupied and inhabited by aged survivors of that era but many have been converted into flats of a sort which leave much to be desired.

Between the first and second world wars building was concentrated on the more modest type of dwelling, while in the 10 years following the last war building restrictions gave priority to those houses erected by local authorities. The accent has for the moment swung to non Council built houses, many being of the larger type, and so to some extent is leading to a more balanced population in relation to occupation. Windsor, to a considerable extent, is a dormitory for people employed in the industrial area of Slough but is now appealing to many who find their employment in London. The fact remains that employment in Windsor is limited in relation to the population and the intended light industrial development in the town should be welcomed.

Public Buildings

Windsor, being rather one sided in that the "Town Centre" adjacent to the Castle is not centrally situated, fortunately has the civic administration located a little further to the west at Kipling Building but there is a shortage of suitable meeting halls in convenient sites and the Dedworth area could benefit with more adequate facilities in this respect.

Obviously any building to be used as a meeting place should be frequented fairly often if it is to be run economically and as no new structure is contemplated it seems that the position of Vale House Clinic could well be consolidated. When the main building was demolished for the erection of flats it was possible to leave intact the adjoining clinic premises and expected road development can without difficulty take place in the area of Jutland Lane without encroaching on the clinic premises. Here then is a hall in good condition which might well be developed into a social centre for the western end of the town. At present the hall is only used 2 or 3 sessions weekly.

~~Mr. Swinson~~

3 Library

Royal Borough of New Windsor

Amendment.

Mr. 30/12/60

B

Berh

Information with regard to action taken under the Housing Act 1957, during the year is set out in the form below as required by the Minister of Health:

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year.

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) | 70 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 1373 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 | 55 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 1096 |
| (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 17 |
| (4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 48 |

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	53
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	15
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By Owners	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By Owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

(C) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17, 23, 24 and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5
(3) Number of Undertakings accepted from owners not to re-let when premises had become vacant	0
(4) Number of Undertakings cancelled by Local Authority after premises had been rendered fit	0
(5) Number of Closing Orders determined, the dwellinghouse having been made fit	3
(6) Number of Demolition Orders revoked under Section 24, the dwellinghouse having been made fit	3

(D) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been made fit | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

4. Clearance Areas

During the year 2 families were rehoused from Clearance Areas. These families consist in the aggregate of 3 persons; 3 houses were demolished.

5. Housing Act, 1957 - Part V - Provision of Housing Accommodation

Figures received from the Borough Treasurer show that at the 31st December, 1959, there were 503 names on the waiting list for Council houses and that the number of families rehoused during the year were as follows:

Rehoused from waiting list..	...	...	...	...	68
Rehoused from condemned property :	...	...	...	...	20
					—
			Total ...	...	88
					—

Families rehoused during 1958 numbered 109.

Housing Acts (Financial Provisions), 1949 - 1958

Number of applicants for improvement grants ..	...	70
Number of improvement grants approved ...	...	69
Number of applications for loans to execute repairs		37
Number of loans approved ...	...	37

Rent Act, 1957

Number of applications for Certificates of				
Disrepair ... ..	...	...	...	12
Number of proposals by Council to issue				
Certificates:				
(a) For some defects on Form G ... ..	...	...	...	2
(b) For all defects on Form G ... ..	...	...	...	10
Number of undertakings accepted by Council .	...			10
Number of undertakings refused by Council ..	...			2
Number of Certificates issued by Council ..	...			6
Number of applications for cancellation of				
Certificates ... ..	...	...	...	6
Number of objections by tenant to cancellation ...				1
Number of Certificates cancelled ... ..	...	...	...	6

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONSNoxious Fumes

This is an increasing problem particularly with vehicles using diesel oil. Dense clouds of dark exhaust smoke are less common here than on the roads of continental Europe but every day one can detect excessive and noxious exhaust discharge from heavy vehicles including buses. The police have powers under the Road Traffic Act to deal with the problem but it is a defence to show that all reasonable means have been taken to avoid the nuisance. The problem for the police is, therefore, difficult and the basic trouble must be cured by suitable engine design or modification to deal with exhaust fumes. The matter could well be taken up on a national level by local authorities associations as well as by the Society of Medical Officers of Health, for it is only by dealing with the problem at its source that the nuisance will be abated. Outstanding examples may be obvious in old and badly serviced engines but there is continuous and less obvious discharge of noxious fumes taking place around one every day in the streets of any town.

Information with regard to action taken under the Housing Act 1936~~37~~ during the year is set out in the form below as required by the Minister of Health:

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year.

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) | 70 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. ... | 1373 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 | 55 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. ... | 1096 |
| (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... .. | 17 |
| (4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. | 48 |

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.. ...	53
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, ~~1936~~: 1957

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..	...	...	15
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:			
(a) By Owners ...	...	...	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	...	...	1

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:								
(a) By Owners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	...	...	...	...	5
(3) Number of Undertakings accepted from owners not to re-let when premises had become vacant	...	...	...	...	0
(4) Number of Undertakings cancelled by Local Authority after premises had been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	0
(5) Number of Closing Orders determined, the dwellinghouse having been made fit	...	...	...	...	3
(6) Number of Demolition Orders revoked under Section 24, the dwellinghouse having been made fit.	...	...	...	...	3

(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, ~~1936~~ 1957

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been made fit... ..	2

4. Clearance Areas.

During the year 2 families were rehoused from Clearance Areas. These families consist in the aggregate of 3 persons; 3 houses were demolished.

5. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

Figures received from the Borough Treasurer show that at the 31st December, 1959, there were 503 names on the waiting list for Council houses and that the number of families rehoused during the year were as follows:

Rehoused from waiting list.	68
Rehoused from condemned property.	20
Total	<hr/> 88 <hr/>

Families rehoused during 1958 numbered 109.

Housing Act, 1949

Number of applicants for improvement grants.. ...	70
Number of improvement grants approved.. ...	69
Number of applications for loans to execute repairs	37
Number of loans approved... ..	<hr/> 37 <hr/>

Rent Act, 1957

Number of applications for Certificates of				
Disrepair...	...	...	...	12
Number of proposals by Council to issue				
Certificates:				
(a) For some defects on Form G	...	...	...	2
(b) For all defects on Form G.	...	...	...	10
Number of undertakings accepted by Council..	...			10
Number of undertakings refused by Council...	...			2
Number of Certificates issued by Council ...	...			6
Number of applications for cancellation of				
Certificates	...	...	...	6
Number of objections by tenant to cancellation	...			1
Number of Certificates cancelled	...	...	...	6

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONSNoxious Fumes

This is an increasing problem particularly with vehicles using diesel oil. Dense clouds of dark exhaust smoke are less common here than on the roads of continental Europe but every day one can detect excessive and noxious exhaust discharge from heavy vehicles including buses. The police have powers under the Road Traffic Act to deal with the problem but it is a defence to show that all reasonable means have been taken to avoid the nuisance. The problem for the police is, therefore, difficult and the basic trouble must be cured by suitable engine design or modification to deal with exhaust fumes. The matter could well be taken up on a national level by local authorities associations as well as by the Society of Medical Officers of Health, for it is only by dealing with the problem at its source that the nuisance will be abated. Outstanding examples may be obvious in old and badly serviced engines but there is continuous and less obvious discharge of noxious fumes taking place around one every day in the streets of any town.

Noise

Noise, in relation to aircraft, is particularly noticeable in Windsor and every effort has been made by the Councils of this and neighbouring authorities to make their views known. The noise however cannot be in dispute and, whether it is heard in Windsor or not, it is an abomination for many thousands of people. The noise nuisance must exist around the other large international airports of the world though probably London is troubled by the Boeing aircraft more than most places except for the United States where noise as a problem is unlikely as yet to have received the same notoriety.

Noise from aircraft is an international problem and London as a world centre of communications cannot afford to take action which will not be agreed upon internationally.

Noise from other sources, however, is quite another matter, and heavy transport and motor cycles must be taken as an urgent matter with which to be dealt. Motor cycles in particular disturb one's leisure hours in the evening and it is not simply those cycles with exhausts modified by their owners that are noisy. As constructed and sold to the public many of them make far too much noise and legislation directed at manufacturers is the answer. Again let local authorities band together and demand action which in this case can be controlled within our own national boundaries.

Prevention of Damage by Pests ActRodent Control

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Private Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agricultural	Total
No. of Properties in Borough	26	7070	1519	7	8622
No. of Properties inspected as a result of -					
(a) Notification	5	231	16	2	254
(b) Survey under Act	2	95	4	-	101
(c) Otherwise (when inspected primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-	1783
No. of Properties inspected and found to be infested	7	249	16	2	274
No. of Properties treated by local authority	7	248	13	2	270
No. of Notices served under Sec.4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-

Although no exemption had been received from the Minister a 10 per cent test bait was carried out on the Council's sewers. This involved 40 manholes and no bait takes were recorded.

Disinfection

Disinfection is carried out by the Windsor Group Hospital Management Committee at their disinfecting plants at Maidenhead Isolation and Old Windsor Hospitals.

During the year disinfections were as follows:

Articles of bedding and clothing disinfected	...	11
Articles of bedding and clothing destroyed..	...	52
Rooms disinfected...	...	9

Verminous PremisesBed Bugs

Council houses disinfectested	...	2
Other houses disinfectested..	...	4

Fleas

Council houses disinfectested	...	2
Other houses disinfectested..	...	2

Other Pests

Council houses disinfectested	...	4
Other houses disinfectested..	...	14

Sanitary Defects and Nuisances

During the year 576 sanitary defects and nuisances were discovered, 134 informal and 32 formal notices were served requiring abatement of the defects or nuisances. At the end of the year 68 informal and 14 formal notices had been complied with. In addition 90 informal and 9 formal notices which were outstanding at the end of 1958 had been complied with.

Complaints

Absence of, or dilapidated dustbins...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Accumulations of Refuse...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Ants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Beetles. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dampness ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Drains - choked ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
defective..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ditches. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flies... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Flooding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Food and Drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Housing defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Keeping of animals etc ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Moles... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Noise... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive accumulations...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Offensive smells ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Other Pests... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Overcrowding..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Public and Other Conveniences...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rodents - Rats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217
Mice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Roofs and gutters...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sinks and sink wastes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Smoke nuisance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Swimming Bath. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unsound Food (Shops) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Verminous Premises - Bugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fleas	4
Other	2
Wasps...	432
Water Closets.	11
Water Supply..	6
Miscellaneous.	4

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FOOD AND DRUGS

The following table shows the number of samples taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis and the results of such analysis:

	Number Examined			Number Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Almonds, ground ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Brandy Butter.. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Breakfast Food. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Buttered Fruits ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Caraway Seed... ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cayenne.. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese Spread with Ham	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chicken Croquettes...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chicklettes ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Coffee... ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Crab ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Crab Paste ...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cream ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Cream, Double.. ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Cream Buns ...	-	1	1	-	1	1
Dried Mint ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dried Parsley.. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fish Cakes ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
French Mustard. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Gelatine. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Glace Cherries. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Glucos Juice ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Glycerine of Thymol						
Pastilles ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ice-cream ...	-	20	20	-	1	1
Instant Icing.. ...	-	1	1	-	1	1
Jam, Mixed Fruit ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Kangaroo Tail Soup...	-	1	1	-	1	1
Lemon Curd ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Loaf ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Milk ...	24	-	24	-	-	-
Milk Powder ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Milk Shake ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mock Salmon Cutlettes	-	1	1	-	1	1
Mussels.. ...	-	1	1	-	1	1
Olive Oil ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Pepper, Ground White.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pineapple ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL (Carr.forward)	25	61	86	1	7	8

Total (Brt.forward)	25	61	86	1	7	8
Reject Chocolates ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rolls, Buttered. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Saithe, Sliced Smoked.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sausages, Pork.. ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Sausagemeat - Beef ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sausagemeat - Pork ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sausage Rolls, Pork...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Steak, Lean Minced ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Steak, Stewed... ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tomato Puree-Condensed	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vinegar, Malt... ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Wheat Embryo	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	25	75	100	1	7	8

Table of Adulterated Samples

Sample No.	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration	Observations
5	Crab Paste	Formal	Deficient in fish.	Representations to Importers and Country of origin. Legal proceedings withdrawn.
9	Mussels	Informal	Improperly cleansed.	Withdrawn from sale and destroyed.
11	Mock Salmon Cutlettes	Informal	Misleading Label.	Label amended by manufacturers after representation.
20	Ice-cream	Informal	Fat deficiency.	Subsequent check samples satisfactory 6.7% fat and 7.3% fa
46	Instant Icing	Informal	Oxidation of fat.	Withdrawn from sale.
65	Cream Buns	Informal	Filling did not consist of butter fat. Correct description should have been Imitation Cream.	Amended after representation to manufacturer.
71	Kangaroo Tail Soup with Wine.	Informal	Incorrectly labelled, ingredients in wrong order.	Representation to Importers by Public Analyst.

Food Hygiene

During the year it was found necessary to serve 24 informal notices on owners or occupiers of food premises. At the end of the year 12 of the above notices had been complied with together with 17 informal notices which had been served previously.

The number of food premises in the Borough is as follows:

Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	9
Butchers ... ..	...	...	...	23
Catering Establishments.	...	...	...	49
Chemists ... ..	...	...	...	8
Cooked Meats ... ..	...	...	...	2
Fish Fryers. ... ..	...	...	...	4
Fishmongers. ... ..	...	...	...	7
Greengrocers ... ..	...	...	...	25
Grocers and General ...	...	...	...	66
Hotels ... ..	...	...	...	6
Public Houses ... ..	...	...	...	62
Sugar Confectioners ...	...	...	...	32
Wholesale Meat Depots...	...	...	...	2
Wine Merchants ... ..	...	...	...	8
Works Canteens ... ..	...	...	...	8
				311

Milk & Dairies(1) Distribution and Registration

The following are registered under the various Orders and Regulations:

Distributors of Milk	...	...	26
Dairymen	...	...	4

Nine distributors are licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk, eleven to sell Pasteurised Milk and twenty to sell Sterilised Milk.

(2) Special Designations

Phosphatase Test is a test to show the efficiency of pasteurisation and is dependent on the destruction of the enzyme phosphatase by "legal" pasteurisation temperatures. 0.25% of raw milk added to pasteurised milk can be detected in this way.

Methylene Blue Test depends on decolourisation of the dye by bacteria, if present, when added to milk. A sample of milk shall be regarded as satisfying the methylene blue reduction test if between the 1st May and the 31st October it fails to decolourise in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours, or if between the 1st November and the 30th April it fails to decolourise in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Tuberculin Tested:

Number of samples taken...	...	11
Passed Methylene Blue Test	...	10
Failed Methylene Blue Test	...	1

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised):

Number of samples taken...	...	39
Passed both tests...	...	39

Pasteurised:

Number of samples taken...	...	48
Passed both tests...	...	48

Six milk containers were submitted for examination and all were found to be satisfactory.

Ice-Cream

The number of samples submitted to bacteriological examination was 15, which were classified by the Bacteriologist as under:

Grade	I	...	...	13	...	...	86.60%
Grade	II	...	...	2	...	...	13.33%

Of the above samples 11 were of ice-cream manufactured within the Borough, these being classified as under:

	Grade				
	I	II	III	IV	Total
Manufacturer A	2	1	-	-	3
Manufacturer B	2	1	-	-	3
Manufacturer C	3	-	-	-	3
Manufacturer D	1	-	-	-	1
Manufacturer E	1	-	-	-	1
Total	9	2	-	-	11

The manufacture of ice-cream within the Borough varies greatly according to demand. Many attempts to obtain samples are unsuccessful, the result is the low figure appertaining this year.

Provisional grades of ice-cream are as follows:

Provisional Grade	Time taken to reduce methylene blue
I	4½ hours or more.
II	2½ - 4 hours.
III	½ - 2 hours.
IV	0 hours.

There is no legal standard for the grading of the Methylene Blue test of ice-cream, but those samples in Grades III and IV raise grave doubt as to the efficiency in their manufacture or storage.

The following premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938:

Ice-cream:

Manufacturers in operation	...	...	...	5
Storage and sale	...	...	...	86
Sale only	...	...	...	22
<u>Preserved Food...</u>	...	...	...	28

Bacteriological Examination

Water Samples:

Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	4
Domestic Supplies...	...	...	...	...	6
Surface Water.	...	...	...	...	1

Unsound Food(1) Butchers' Shops (Wholesale and Retail)

Condition	Weight in Pounds												Totals	
	Beef				Mutton				Pork					
	Home Killed		Imported		Home Killed		Imported		Home Killed		Imported			
	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal		
<u>ABCESS</u> Liver										2			<u>2</u>	2
<u>BRUISING</u> Trimnings	94						8		8				<u>110</u>	110
<u>DECOMPOSITION</u> Leg							11		27				38	
Liver								10				30	40	
Plucks					128					171			299	
Topside	24												24	
Mutton							57						<u>57</u>	458
<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u> Head									8				<u>8</u>	8
Totals	118	-	-	-	-	128	76	10	43	173	-	30		578

(2) Other Food Premises

The following is a list of the food condemned at other food premises:

Beverages	...	...	...	...	1 lb.	
Biscuits.	...	...	...	...	10	
Crumpets.	...	...	...	...	4	
Fish : Fresh...	...	...	...	...	77	
Shell...	...	...	...	...	25	
Smoked..	...	...	...	...	56	
Ham	...	...	...	...	3	
Sausages.	...	...	...	...	32	
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	<u>72</u>	280 lbs
<u>Frozen Foods</u>						
Fish	...	...	...	...	8	
Fruit	...	...	...	...	28	
Meat	...	...	...	...	1	
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	<u>2</u>	39 lbs
<u>Bottled Foods</u>						
Preserves	...	...	...	...	5	
Peanut Butter..	...	...	...	...	1	
Pickles..	...	...	...	...	22	
Sauces...	...	...	...	...	10	
Spreads..	...	...	...	...	<u>3</u>	41 lbs
<u>Tinned Foods</u>						
Cereals..	...	...	...	...	10	
Cream	...	...	...	...	2	
Fish	...	...	...	...	227	
Fruit	...	...	...	...	270	
Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	7	
Ham	...	...	...	...	507	
Meat	...	...	...	...	391	
Milk	...	...	...	...	46	
Soups	...	...	...	...	12	
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	<u>216</u>	<u>1688</u> lbs
						<u>2048</u> lbs

These foods were condemned for a variety of reasons, e.g. decomposition, blown tins, etc. The number of condemnations was 64. In most cases the attention of the Department was called to the unsound foods by the retailer.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 & 19481. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs.1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced	26	21	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced	100	87	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced (excluding outworkers' premises)	21	21	-	-
TOTAL	147	129	7	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of Defects				
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions Instituted
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	4	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	7	5	1	-	-

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE

Various factories and other premises have been inspected and notices served for the provision of proper means of escape in case of fire. Before any notice is served, the co-operation of the Fire Service is sought.

Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	12
Formal notices served..	...	...	...	...	4
Informal notices complied	...	...	...	...	12
Formal notices complied	...	...	...	...	5
Certificates issued under the Factories Act	...				1

Section 60 of the Public Health Act is a most difficult section to enforce, the period of time from when the recommendations are first made to the completion of the fire escape appears to be very long. At the end of the year there were 41 outstanding recommendations.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

1. Dairyman fined £10 for using a bottle for milk, the bottle not having been thoroughly cleansed.
(Contained cement adhering to the inner face of the glass).
2. Shopkeeper fined £1 after pleading guilty to the sale of steak and kidney pies affected with moulds.
3. Owner of land fined £5 for permitting land to be used for the stationing of movable dwellings for more than 42 consecutive days and for more than 60 days in 12 months without holding a licence under the provisions of section 269 of the Public Health Act. A continuing penalty of £2 for each day the offence continued amounted to £50.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Drainage...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840
Dwellinghouses -							
Disinfection...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Housing Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
" " Re-inspections.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1096
Housing re Applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" re Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
" re Rent Act.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Infectious Disease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Public Health Act Inspections (Housing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
" " " Re-inspections (Housing)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277
" " " Inspections (other than Housing).	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
" " " Re-inspections (other than Housing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
Verminous Premises...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Factories -							
Building Sites.	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Mechanical Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
" Re-inspection...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Non-Mechanical Inspection..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
" " Re-inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fireguards Act...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Food and Drugs -							
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Dairies etc	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Food Hawkers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	501
Food Transport and Handling	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Meat Depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	493
Preserved Food.	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Samples taken..	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
Unsound Food - Condemnations	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Interviews.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1436
Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Market and Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	681
Means of Escape in case of Fire -							
Factory Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" " Re-inspections.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Public Health Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
" " " Re-inspections.	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Meetings attended	...	...	...	...	...	...	31

Carried forward

7280

	Brought forward	7280
Merchandise Marks...	... ..	220
Movable Dwellings...	... ..	139
Other Pests...	... ..	150
Pet Animals Act	... ..	17
Piggeries and Stables	... ..	3
Places of Public Entertainment..	... ..	3
Public and Other Conveniences...	... ..	17
Rag, Flock and Other Filling	... ..	2
Rodent Control	... ..	3100
Schools Inspection..	... ..	8
Service of Notices..	... ..	131
Shops -		
Hours of Closing..	... ..	60
Other Inspections.	... ..	137
Smoke Observations..	... ..	25
Water Courses.	... ..	75
Water Samples.	... ..	16
Miscellaneous.	... ..	1187
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	12570

